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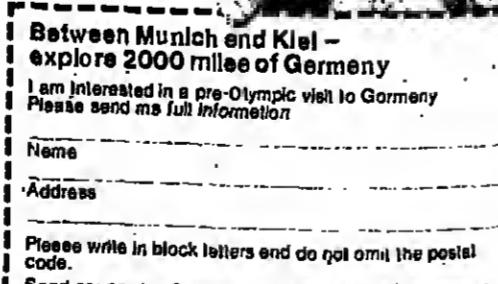
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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

12 August 1971
Year No. 487 - By air

C 20725 C

Green light for Red China's admission to the UN

Münster Stadt-Anzeiger

At all events a clear majority now favours the re-establishment of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, to use the words of the Albanian resolution.

Last year 51 to 49 votes with 25 abstentions were cast in favour of changing Peking's status. Without a doubt the untenable anachronism of Taiwan, a small country, claiming the role of a great power in the Security Council will be eliminated.

Chiang Kai-shek was able to assume this position because in 1945 as a founder member of the UN he was still Chinese President. Since 1949, however, he has merely headed a government in exile and ruled only one Chinese province.

The longer Taiwan refuses to acknowledge the fact the greater the majority pressure will be to expel it from the United Nations altogether. Peking's admission to the UN seems a foregone conclusion but Mao's representatives will not take their places in the UN building on New York's East River until after a tough clash over the future status of Taiwan.

Factual representation of the 800 million Chinese would bring UN Secretary-General U Thant of Burma a good deal nearer the principle of universality on which he is always harping as though it were a matter of life and death for the world body, though of course the matter of representation of illiberal countries would still remain to be settled.

For the past two years Peking has shown growing interest in the United Nations. The April 1969 ninth congress of the Chinese Communist Party laid the groundwork for what has since been an uninterrupted and certainly so far a unique "smiling offensive" of Chinese diplomacy.

Following the conclusion of the turbulent phase of cultural revolution the principle of coexistence between countries has come back into its own. The United Nations was no longer viewed as a bad thing in itself but as an organisation that had only grown harmful because it managed without the cooperation of the great China.

A year previously Peking had fulminated that the UN was merely "a theatre of



Jackie Stewart home and dry

Jackie Stewart (right) won the 33rd German Grand Prix at the Nürburgring on 1 August. François Cevert of France came 2nd. With 51 points ahead of his nearest rival – Jacky Ickx of Belgium with 18 points – Stewart is a strong contender to win the world championship. Ickx was forced to retire after an accident in the second of twelve laps.

(Photo: Horst Müller)

political bargaining between Americans and Russians." From 1962 to 1965 Peking even threatened to set up a "counter-UN of up and coming revolutionary forces in the world" consisting of itself, President Sukarno's Indonesia, North Vietnam, North Korea, Ghana, Guinea and others.

Now the Chinese no longer make their UN membership subject to conditions of principle apart, that is, from the Taiwan issue. But once they have gained admission they will perhaps return to the General Assembly resolution of 1 February.

Continued on page 2

Tito's last term in office may yet prove the happiest Yugoslavia has had

The re-election of Marshal Tito as Yugoslav head of state is doubtless only pro forma. At the same time it is, more so than on previous occasions, of special significance.

The representatives of Yugoslavia's strife-torn constituent republics may well be aware of the fact since in all probability this will be President Tito's last term of office.

There can no longer be any denying that Tito's final years will also be the last of Yugoslav unity as a state.

This feeling is common elsewhere, including the West, where the aim is to give the Yugoslav state the feeling that its special position midway between East and West is recognised and acknowledged.

President Tito will shortly be paying President Nixon, the most powerful statesman in the West, a visit and there can be no doubt that the visit will be of as immense political importance as Tito's withdrawal from the Cominform in 1948. On that occasion it was a matter of

maintaining Yugoslav independence of Soviet hegemony; the forthcoming US visit is a matter of ensuring Yugoslavia's integrity following President Tito's exit from the political stage.

In view of experiences over the past twenty years it remains to be seen whether the present mission will prove to have been a success. The sympathy that Yugoslavia has earned in the West by virtue of its middle-of-the-road course is probably no safeguard against Soviet pressure.

Moscow is already longingly awaiting the moment when Tito is no longer at the helm. As long as Marshal Tito conducts the affairs of state Moscow attends no chance whatsoever of making Yugoslavia toe the line.

Later this year Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev is due to visit Belgrade. He will do so secure in the knowledge that there is many a trend in Yugoslavia that is designed to make the Soviet Union feel hopeful.

President Tito on the other hand stands to gain as little from Mr Brezhnev's visit as he does from his own visit to Washington. The Soviet leader will not be undertaking to keep his heavy hand off the country any more than Mr Nixon will be able to promise the Yugoslav leader assistance in the event of attempted Soviet intervention.

At the same time President Tito must not succumb to resignation in what will probably be his last term of office. He needs only to look around his own country to see that the people enjoy more freedom than in any other communist country. Yet he must also know that the enemies of this state of affairs are untried.

If it is true that there are already entire depots of arms at the ready in Bosnia, that the Yugoslav security authorities have a Stalinist tinge, that many military men are preparing to make common cause with the Red Army and that in Tito's own country communist ideologists of old are at work again preaching the much-feared pure Communism and the implementation of pure teaching, President Tito's final term may well prove for many Yugoslavs to have been the happiest in their country's history.

Eduard Mergenthaler

(Klefer Nachrichten, 30 July 1971)

■ NATO

Iceland and Malta are important bastions of Western defence

Nato is used to trouble. Over the years the North Atlantic pact has proved durable but there has seldom been a period during which it has not been threatened by crises of one kind or another.

The withdrawal of France from the alliance created wounds that may have healed but the body of the pact has been weakened and Europe's dependence on the Americans has been increased.

Tension between Nato members Greece and Turkey, at odds largely over Cyprus, render joint manoeuvres in the south-east of the alliance's sphere of influence impossible.

Rearrangements have been made necessary by reductions in US and Canadian troop strength in Europe and the Red Fleet in the Mediterranean is growing stronger as each year passes.

Within a matter of weeks Malta in the south and Iceland in the north have now developed into elements of uncertainty with which the powers that be will have to deal in the near future.

British Defence Minister Lord Carrington and a team of advisers recently visited Malta to discuss a review of the agreement allowing Britain to use military installations on the island, a treaty abrogated by the new Maltese Premier, Dom Mintoff.

Opposition to the application for full membership of Nato made by the previous Maltese government and the fact that Britain does not pay all that much for its military facilities on the island have lent added weight to the Malta Labour Party's longstanding intention of pursuing a policy of strict neutrality.

Now has every reason to devote serious thought to future developments. A glance at the map is sufficient to indicate the island's strategic importance. It lies at the crossroads of north-south and east-west traffic, possesses an outstanding natural harbour and is fortified to the hilt.

Even if these facilities were not expressly put at the Soviet Union's disposal the vacuum would represent an attraction.

Over the last ten years Soviet naval squadrons have made themselves at home in the Eastern Mediterranean that Western warships no longer have any port facilities in Arab countries along the North African or Eastern seaboard.

Malta will be the deciding factor in determining the extent of Soviet strength in the Western Mediterranean.

Iceland, too, the northern counterpart to Malta, houses not only a major naval base but also an important air base.

Red China's admission to UN

Continued from page 1

ary 1951 in which China was condemned as the aggressor in Korea.

This resolution pushed through by the United States, formed the basis of Peking's dislike of the United Nations. The Chinese consider it to be unfair since after the mass advance of the Americans well into North Korea they feel themselves to be directly threatened.

Once People's China is in the UN a number of decisions will doubtless be more difficult but it can only be hoped that they will at least be more honest. Peking will probably be a source of trouble and annoyance above all for its Soviet rivals and for the United States.

It does not want to be a superpower, as Chinese Premier Chou En-lai recently

thirty miles or so south-west of Reykjavik the extensive Keflavik base was built during the Second World War on a wide lava slope.

Keflavik boasts hangars and servicing facilities, runways, radar and radio towers subsequently enlarged an now serving Nato, which has roughly 5,000 American servicemen stationed there. The new Icelandic government has called for their withdrawal over the next few years.

Iceland, too, lies at the crossroads of the military security interests of superpowers America and the Soviet Union. In the event of an emergency European front could hardly be supplied from the United States without Iceland.

Long-distance flights by Soviet reconnaissance aircraft are registered by Rockville radar station and Iceland is well-nigh indispensable for warships operating in Arctic waters. Even the latest warships can only operate in seas where they have some support.

On its northern flank, then, Nato is also faced with grave problems if US troops have to be pulled out over the next four years as demanded.

What is to be done? In 1966 France put Nato in a difficult position by deciding to remain a member of the pact but to and military integration. This was General de Gaulle's answer to the Ameri-

cans' refusal to recognise France as a full and equal nuclear power.

The outcome was a reduction in the alliance's political efficacy and, above all, in its military feasibility. The entire logistical system had to be reorganised in view of the French exodus. Despite the resumption of good relations an element of uncertainty entered into the defence of Europe that to this day has not entirely been eliminated.

So it is that Nato has experience of unstable comrades-in-arms. This experience indicates that every attempt should be made not to relinquish the bases altogether.

Neither Malta nor Iceland may be bastions without which Nato would fall apart. But outposts too are virtually indispensable and when they fail to fulfil their function the centre can be weakened.

There can be little doubt that a great deal can be achieved in negotiations with the countries concerned. Malta's docks and port facilities, for instance, are largely unused because the Americans, generally prefer to carry out their own repairs. The Maltese would also welcome economic investment of other kinds.

Iceland's existence depends on fishing and Reykjavik aims, unsuccessfully so far, to extend its territorial limits from twelve to fifty miles out.

Negotiations on these terms, psychological consideration for what in both cases is extremely sensitive national feeling and influence brought to bear on local people who realise that a complete break with Nato is contrary to their own interests ought to be sufficient to bring about further cooperation on a new basis.

Wilhelm Gräfinmair
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 26 July 1971)

Military criticise Weizsäcker's study of war

The Consequences and Prevention of War, a review of the dangers of nuclear conflict on the territory of the Federal Republic made by Professor Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker and other West German scientists, has come in for harsh criticism by the Bundeswehr.

In a reply commissioned by Bundeswehr leaders the authors of the study are allowed to be seriously interested in peace but criticised for having underrated the significance of Nato and the United States in keeping the peace.

"The study is concerned almost in entirety with the consequences of nuclear war on the territory of the Federal Republic," the rejoinder notes. "Since a war is always waged by two sides the views of the potential aggressor, its political aims and ideas on war and strategy and thus the probability of a war in Europe deserve consideration."

The reply, details of which have just been released in Bonn, is the work of a number of authors, including Bundeswehr staff officers.

The long-term political target of the Soviet Union remains unchanged in being the establishment of a "socialist world system" but the means of bringing this about as far as the Western industrialised countries is concerned is now "peaceful coexistence, which is intended to preclude the possibility of general war and thus nuclear conflict," the reply stresses.

At the same time military specialists note that according to the manifesto of the Soviet Communist Party "revolution" continues to be a necessity.

"This means — for the Federal Republic too — psychological and ideological conflict leading in extreme instances to unrest, revolt and civil war. This, the greatest danger for the Federal Republic, is not mentioned at all in the study," the Bundeswehr rejoinder points out.

The Weizsäcker study is further accused of "paying military defence disproportionate attention and underestimating the deterrent. This is to fail to grasp the significance of the Nato strategy of flexible response which is intended first and foremost to be a deterrent strategy."

"Nuclear armaments are the most important deterrent," the Bundeswehr reply emphasises, adding that in the main they are political weapons.

Even after the outbreak of armed conflict the continued strategic aim is to re-establish the deterrent.

"Political deterrence and military defence are thus closely inter-related and overlap at all stages of conflict. They cannot be separated from each other," the rejoinder claims.

The Weizsäcker study's assumption that the Federal Republic possesses no means of defending itself against a threat of any kind is firmly contradicted. This, it is

reiterated, and will thus not necessarily conform to the "rules" laid down by the other. Development at home has priority, Chou declared.

As a UN member the Chinese, who stand to benefit from the activities of a number of subsidiary organisations, will as representatives of a large and modal developing country be eager advocates of the small and poor countries of the Third World.

And many an appeal, such as Peking's proposal and unilateral undertaking not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons in the event of conflict, will no longer be able to be ignored with impunity by the other great powers.

Stigged Kublik
(Keiler Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 August 1971)

12 August 1971

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Salt talks in Helsinki sail into heavy seas

The American proposals at talks in Helsinki are aimed at existing or emerging anti-nuclear forces in the United States and the Soviet Union and roughly maintaining a balance in offensive weapons.

American specialists feel that the talks will lead to tough negotiations. The decision to be taken in the European Economic Community will accept them as basic only.

The American proposals, it is known that despite all the suicidal attacks on the part of the Labour majority under the leadership of Harold Wilson Britain will provide mainly for the following:

In the defensive weapons sector, which international agreement has been reached between a hundred-missile shield and part of their inter-continental missile systems.

In the offensive weapons sector, over Khartoum coup

which for the time being is the twenty-fourth party-political conference of the Soviet Communist Party Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko marines.

Modernisation of existing missiles in such a state that a routine check to be benned. Both sides will be allowed to increase the number of nuclear warheads at their disposal.

Wolfang Niering
(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 July 1971)

After the events in the Sudan which had an effect on the whole of the Soviet Union's Middle East policy, it is easy to understand this statement that was made with a sign of resignation.

The diplomatic prehistory of the Soviet Union and the Sudan in which Egypt is attempting to find a complete solution, not obviously acting as inconspicuously as the problem. It is comforting to know that the Professor Weizsäcker and his coup and counter-coup in Khartoum and realise that further development the military diminution of Moscow's weapons technology holds for the area in fact the result of the spectre of maintaining the present Soviet move which the Kremlin once

deterrent even though, of course, quite rightly reckoned to be an important situation could in certain circumstances deteriorate.

The Ministry of Defence noted that the problem between the Soviet Union and Egypt is a contribution to the establishment of a socialist world system" but the means of bringing this about as far as the Western industrialised countries is concerned is now "peaceful coexistence, which is intended to preclude the possibility of general war and thus nuclear conflict," the reply stresses.

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■ CENTREPIECE

European agencies unite to fight the pollution problem

Our whole social product, excluding services, comes back to us after use as refuse. Consumption is equivalent to the conversion of high value goods into waste.

Hans Joachim Frost, head of BASF's security department in Ludwigshafen, described the core of all pollution problems with drastic clarity. All conversion processes are linked with the production of solid, liquid or gaseous waste. Whatever was consumed becomes waste, he said.

This year BASF, the chemicals firm, is investing 500 million Marks. Over a tenth of this total - 56.6 million Marks - is being used in the fight against pollution. This amount will have been quadrupled by 1974.

Expenditure of this type is necessary and urgent. Sixty years ago between 150,000 and 175,000 salmon were caught in the Rhine. When taking up a domestic post, servants used to make their employers promise not to give them salmon to eat more than twice a week. By 1955 only three thousand salmon were caught in the Rhine. Because of the high phenol content, 2,400 of them could not be eaten.

The European Commission in Brussels has drawn up an ambitious conservation programme. Unlike other international organisations, the European Commission has powers to pass laws to combat pollution - as long as the six member governments on the Ministerial Council play ball.

Once the decision was taken, the money received from the steel and coal producers and the Common Market agricultural fund could provide millions of Marks to finance measures to combat the problem.

Nobody in Brussels dares forecast if and when anything will really be decided.

Aliero Spinelli, the European Commissioner responsible for conservation and technological cooperation, has stated that nothing concrete should be undertaken before the entry of the new members. In view of the urgency of the problem, experts in Brussels do not believe that the last word has been spoken on the matter.

The one thing that does seem to be certain is that the Common Market will not make conservation a subject of joint legislation without asking the approval of the applicant countries Britain, Denmark, Norway and Eire, or at least consulting them. That can only delay progress.

The Commission showed how slow and hesitant it was on this issue when a law was passed in the Federal Republic reducing the lead content of vehicle fuels. Fulfilling its obligation to consult the Common Market authority responsible, the Ministry of the Interior submitted a Bill to the Brussels Commission in January.

A group of experts met five times. Eventually, on 23 June and a day before the decisive Bundestag debate in Bonn, the Common Market authorities telegraphed that they had no objections against a reduction to 0.4 grams a litre from January 1972 but asked the government to delay the reduction to 0.15 grams a litre planned from 1 January 1976 onwards.

The Bundestag paid no heed to this late objection and passed the law unchanged. A number of senior officials in Brussels then announced that the government should be sued before the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg as its legislative action had created new obstacles to trade within the European Community.

DIE ZEIT

Even Eurocrats were amused at this proposal. It was true, they said, that the new law would hamper petrol and car sales from 1976 onwards as Common Market petrol that was not produced in the Federal Republic would not comply with the new law and French and Italian motors would run badly if at all on the abusively leaded West German petrol.

But, they added, the West Germans were the most progressive members of the Common Market in this respect and they could not recommend the Commission to institute proceedings against progress.

The dilemma at Brussels is complete. There is little prospect of halting the law to reduce lead content and, at the same time, air pollution.

Italy and France are not however prepared to reduce the lead content of their petrol to 0.15 grams a litre from 1976 as they fear the extra expenditure it might involve for their industry. A new trade barrier threatens to divide the community.

When it is considered that seventy per cent of the petrol imported by the Federal Republic comes from Common Market countries and that car imports from them are also very high, it becomes clear how great an interest the Common Market has for joint legislation on the amount of lead to be contained in petrol.

Brussels insists upon this and now proposes to set up a committee to analyse both health hazards and increased expenditure on refineries and vehicle building if the lead content is reduced to 0.15 grams per litre throughout the Community.

The European Commission has set itself three main tasks in its plan of action.

1. Conservation without affecting industrial growth. Cooperation with industry is hoped for.

2. Financial aid from the Common Market in all spheres where a single country is unable to act effectively. Cooperation to avoid duplicating work.

3. Immediate adoption of a programme of concrete measures.

Joint action is necessary, Brussels warns, because air, water and soil pollution does not stick rigidly to national frontiers. Areas with a common interest must be protected jointly. Among areas mentioned are the North Sea, the Rhine and the Mediterranean. Cooperation with non-members or applicant countries is proposed. The Baltic does not come into

Munich citizens sue firm for dumping industrial waste

Residents of an estate in Munich were so angry about the sight and stench of waste deposited before their homes by an industrial concern that they sued the firm responsible.

But the prospect that anything will be done about the source of their irritation remains negligible.

Munich Public Prosecutor Fey may have described the residents' present situation as intolerable but there is a limit to the action that can be taken with the laws as they are at present.

The rubbish heap is only one of the causes of concern he has come across during his short career as head of the first special conservation board.

Special boards were set up for motoring and industrial offences when their frequency increased. This is now the case with pollution at the two Public Prosecutor's Offices in Munich. Fey believes that other cities in the Federal Republic will follow Munich's example.

There need be no fear that a special conservation board might be flooded by

consumption of energy, one of the main factors in pollution. Agriculture with its traditional methods must also be thanked that Europa has so far been protected from erosion, land despoliation and climatic changes.

The aim of this would be to member countries all the information they need in checking industry is adhering to the regulations.

Joint research should help in

increasing industrial production products such as cars so that there is a threat to the environment.

The draft programme names

dangerous poisonous substances

must be controlled as lead

fuel, sulphur dioxide, undisolved

and ultra oxide, all of which

are politically confused and morally

adversary, needed literary aid and intel

lectual support to escape the debris of the

national state and find its way to Europe

as an equal partner and constant stimulus.

There was no other way to this higher

level than through the discussions and

debates of political writing. The

journalistic result was and is Europa

Archiv that has now worked for the

common good for the past 25 years.

It must be established what a

of poison in which substances

health and under what conditions

extents to which they make

organic or mineral substances

Regulations governing the

permitted amount of harmful

must be drawn up and passed.

The ratification of these regulations

the constant control that they

adhered to must be organised

European level.

The Common Market Com

plans to pay special attention to

industrial products thought to be

of pollution. Cars with diesel and

fertilisers, cleansers, tractors, etc

and oil and gas pipelines will be

subject to degenerate into the journalistic

vehicle of the political powers of the

moment.

Europe as a yardstick, Europe as

the basic intellectual colour of the planet.

Cornides followed this Hofmannsthal

quotation in his periodical that first

appeared in the summer of 1946 after he

had fought for the then necessary pub

licising licence from the American Infor

mation Control in Frankfurt.

The young Cornides combined his old

Austrian way of life with the intellectual

flavour of Munich. The Jesuit Alfred Delp

had influenced his education. Cornides

had adhered to must be organised

European level.

His legacy will be faithfully continued

by editor-in-chief Hermann Volle, with

whom Cornides cooperated immediately

after the war along with Karl Gruber,

later the Foreign Minister of Austria, and

Wolfgang Wagner, this newspaper's editor

in-chief.

His legacy will be intellectually enriched

and politically activated anew with

every issue of the twice-monthly periodi

cal. This is the aim of Europa-Archiv.

A list of contributors to the periodical

over the past 25 years would include the

most brilliant politicians, interpreters and

scholars working in Europe during this

eventful time span.

But Europa-Archiv went its own way. The

young Cornides combined his old

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question for the time being for

reasons.

The Common Market is a network of observation stations to control pollution and a European Institute where scientists evaluate the stations' results and common norms and with the benefit Europe has to offer.

The aim of this would be to member countries all the information they need in checking industry is adhering to the regulations.

Joint research should help in

increasing industrial production products such as cars so that there is a threat to the environment.

But the pressure to act in time is increasing. French scientists have recently written to *Le Monde* warning of the threat of contamination resulting from the construction of atomic power stations - despite all the planned safety measures.

The draft programme names

dangerous poisonous substances

must be controlled as lead

fuel, sulphur dioxide, undisolved

and ultra oxide, all of which

are politically confused and morally

adversary, needed literary aid and intel

lectual support to escape the debris of the

national state and find its way to Europe

as an equal partner and constant stimulus.

There was no other way to this higher

level than through the discussions and

debates of political writing. The

journalistic result was and is Europa

Archiv that has now worked for the

common good for the past 25 years.

It must be established what a

of poison in which substances

health and under what conditions

extents to which they make

organic or mineral substances

Regulations governing the

permitted amount of harmful

must be drawn up and passed.

The ratification of these regulations

the constant control that they

adhered to must be organised

European level.

His legacy will be faithfully continued

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His legacy will be faithfully continued

■ OPERA

Strauss, Paisiello and Verdi at Munich festival

Kleiner Nachrichten

Richard Strauss, that is the question being asked in Munich. *Die schweigsame Frau* (The taciturn woman) is an opera buffa by the maestro at the age of seventy and it is not merely by chance that it is rarely found in international opera repertoires.

The solid and unpretentious libretto is not even given much of a boost by the Strauss score. All through one senses Strauss' handwriting, but the originality of his creation is largely lacking.

The fact that it nonetheless provided a good entrée for the Munich festival was due mainly to the artistic merits that Munich was able to put on hand for this late Strauss work.

Praise to Günter Rennert, who tried hard to choreograph the numerous large ensembles excitingly and comically with light stylisation and rhythmic precision.

Charming Reni Grist as the loving, ss the Iscitur end as the noisy woman sailed through her extremely tough part effortlessly.

Kurt Böhme as Morosus was more like a *Spieldrossel* than an acrobat of the low Eflat. His versed old-gentleman's charm moreover spread a good atmosphere all over for which Martha Mödl in her robust housekeeper also took credit.

Wolfgang Sawallisch was given a rapturous applause even before the overture, and extracted from the score what there was to be extracted from it.

The second new production at the Munich Festival also involved great expense for the sake of an all too hermetic musical nothingness. Giovanni Paisiello, a slightly older contemporary of Mozart, was quite a big name in his day. Along came Mozart and with some justification Paisiello was forgotten.

His "heroic-comic drama par musica" entitled *Il Re Teodoro in Venezia* (King Theodore in Venice) is reminiscent of Mozart in its construction and its musical application, but never approximates to Mozart's genius. His music in the style of the times splashes merrily along and is quite unmemorable.

The libretto by Giambattista Cesti may well have raised a few eyebrows at the premiere of the opera, treating a true contemporary occurrence, an episode from the adventures of the Westphalian Baron Neuhoff, who for a short time elevated himself to the position of King of Corsica and ended his life in an almshouse.

The director Dietrich Haug filled in the rather long-winded storyline with gags galore. The work had already been given a run-through earlier this year at the Schwetzingen Festival.

Of the singers performing in Munich bass Karl Christian Kohn as the publican had a particularly "on" day. Ingiborg Hallstein unfortunately excelled more in her acting and appearance as the publican's daughter than in her soprano singing.

William Murray seemed very much at home in the title role and in among the Venetian scenery designed by Günther Schneider-Siemssen.

All that Paisiello had to offer came over well under Gerhard Wimberger's musical direction of the Süddeutscher Rundfunk (South German Radio) Symphony Orch-

estra. The Cuvilliés Theater was the ideal contemporary background for the work.

Everything that the traditional opera fanatic expects when he goes to the expense of buying a festival ticket was offered in the third premiere at this year's Munich Festival, Verdi's *Simone Boccanegra*. This was presented in a conventional manner as Grand Opera with a star-studded Munich Philharmonic under the talented baton of young conductor Claudio Abbado with belcanto singers par excellence and highly trained Verdi choruses.

Otto Schenk tried to bring the libretto of this opera of conspiracy up to date and to push vain directing ambitions into the foreground. In the quiet, classically beautiful stage setting by Jürgen Roland he left the whole tairain of the stage to the main protagonists of the opera, the singers.

He left the operas in the original Italian, which did not help the audience follow the twists of the plot, but which was a boon to the belcanto voices. Otto Schenk gave a second version of the opera written by Verdi.

Although the Italian plot may have left many in the dark the whole audience was intoxicated by the glittering performance.

Even the prelude with the magnificent bass voice of Ruggero Raimondi as Flesco set a magnificent tone.

Gundula Janowitz as Amelia, although a little shaky with her intonation at times, sent out her voluminous soprano voice, full of modulation, in maddeningly well-rounded vaults of sound.

Erhard Wächter who stood in for Piero Cappuccilli as Simone Boccanegra sang and acted himself deep into the role of this tragic, dominating father-figure.

And tenor Robert Hoskaly as Amelie's lover was not lost in this illustrious elite company. But the greatest magnificence was heard in the orchestra pit. Claudio Abbado who was present at rehearsals from the beginning inspired the Münchner Philharmoniker to great heights.

Conducting with great command, he found the perfect balance between orchestra and cast; no piano was lost; the artistic score of Verdi's opera lost none of its nuances.

Audience verdict: rapturous applause. Another grand victory for Grand Operal H. Lehmann

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 22 July 1971)



A scene from Richard Strauss's *Die schweigsame Frau*

(Photo: Feilke)

O'Neill's Mourning becomes Electra Bad Hersfeld drama festival

Eugene O'Neill's trilogy *Mourning Becomes Electra* (Trauer muß Elektra tragen) was the fourth end last premiere presented at the XXI Bad Hersfeld Drama Festival.

In O'Neill's version the fate tragedy of antiquity treated by Aeschylus in his *Orestes* Sophocles in *Electra* and Euripides in *Electra* and *Orestes* becomes a family drama cut to pieces by psychoanalysis with neurotic complexes and set in the second half of the nineteenth century in North America, which is just recovering from the ravages of the Civil War.

In place of the Fate that is controlled by the Gods but is resolved again O'Neill places faith in a strange biological determinism, in a fate that is inherited through the blood and is therefore unavoidable, coupled with the puritanical belief that "Man is born for sin and repentance".

The postwar years 1947 and 1948 when this play first appeared on German stages the world was likewise thrown out of gear. Furthermore to the Germans of the day *Mourning Becomes Electra* seemed a thoroughly modern play.

It is a descendant of August Strindberg and Sigmund Freud. In those bleak years the play not only touched our internal situation, but also from the point of view of the situation of the German theatre then. Certainly at that time the theatre in this country had a great deal of leeway to make up.

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(Kleiner Nachrichten, 22 July 1971)

12 August 1971 - 13 August 1971

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

7

THINGS SEEN

Exhibition of comic strip art at Hamburg Kunsthalle

Comics are coming! Following the strips exhibition arranged by the Academy of Arts and later in Mannheim and Nuremberg a comprehensive survey of the comics, this time in Hamburg's *Kunsthalle*, has been staged.

Kunsthalle is a private foundation of the Berlin Academy of Creative Artists. Although opportunities are more limited than those of the Berlin Academy of Creative Artists, the exhibition may have been as informative as a result.

At *Brücke*, the instigator of the exhibition, not lack of imagination or the need to present his exhibits.

Various aspects of the comic strip are presented in each of the three stories. The ground floor presents a general survey with exhibits from this country as well as from the Netherlands, France, Britain and America and allows visitors to gain some insight into the opportunities of expression offered by the genre.

Children's comics can be seen on the first floor and on the second there is a special exhibition concerned with sex and eroticism in comics.

The special feature of this exhibition is the way it refuses to be contented with a catalogue or history of comics but attempts to differentiate between various aspects and provide an analysis of the phenomenon.

Entitled "Variations of a Stereotype", on the ground floor, visitors are shown the rich variety of opportunities offered by the Disney figure Donald Duck or the ducklings Tio, Trick and Trick.

There are also examples of the various methods of composition. The viewpoint can be changed, close-ups made, a worm's eye view taken of the characters and elements can be stressed by making them appear more than life-size on the screen.

Large cuts were necessary to create plays into a less than three-hour continuous performance and this made it difficult to open-air performance, which was not much emphasis on psychological niceties but must aim to put on the idea broadly.

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EDUCATION

Nuremberg school experiment leads to better provision for foreign pupils

All Bavarian schools catering for the children of foreign workers will provide German tuition as part of the normal curriculum from this autumn onwards. Other preparatory classes will help the children of the 2,170,000 foreign workers employed in this country to attain a standard allowing them to participate in normal lessons. The Bavarian Education Ministry decided upon this course after studying the findings of an experiment involving three hundred children at eighteen schools in Nuremberg.

Foreign children make up 2,100 of the 36,000 children attending elementary school in Nuremberg. The largest contingent — the six hundred Greek children — has a school of its own run by the educational department of the Greek embassy to the Federal Republic.

But 1,500 of the children have to attend normal elementary schools along with the local population. Most of them live in the old parts of the city. The new residential area of Langwasser lies in the suburbs and houses thirty thousand people but only three foreign children attend school in the district.

"We are faced with a social problem," states Herr Gemälchich, head of the city's education authority. Homes in the old part of the city are frequently inadequate and still relatively cheap as a consequence.

One school has as many as 105 foreign children among its six hundred pupils. One child in six attends school without from an inadequate command of the German language.

There has been an increase recently in the number of complaints by local parents that teachers devote too much time to foreign children during their lessons.

The city's education authorities are searching for a solution. They agree that complaints are justified in some cases: "A lot of time and energy is lost when a teacher has to pay individual attention to a few pupils in a class."

On the other hand, Herr Gemälchich says, "there is the awful situation of the foreign children. They attend school, can neither speak nor understand the language and yet must stick out five to six hours of lessons. That is terrible," Gemälchich says, "Pure torment."

Experiments currently being conducted in Cologne's schools could, if successful, revolutionise teaching in years to come.

Fully-automated computer teaching, long the bane of many teachers because of the technical difficulties involved, is to be simplified by these experiments. The research department of Cologne College of Education has developed a new type of teaching programme to this end.

The Cologne Programme for computer teaching in schools should rid both teachers and pupils of their fears concerning a complicated system that could, experts believe, become an important part of teaching in future.

The pupil no longer needs to sit at a control panel, waiting for the computer to ask questions and correct the answers he feeds in.

All the pupil need do is fill in his answer in numerical form on a sheet and insert it into a computer. It is only now that the computer starts working and it compares the pupil's answers with the correct solutions fed in by the teacher.

The children are forced to imitate the others in the class. Children of average ability are only in a position to understand a foreign language to any extent after nine to twelve months.

These aspects to the problem led the Nuremberg education authorities to seek special permission from the Bavarian Ministry of Education to conduct a series of experiments and this was given.

This autumn schools will start German tuition for foreign children. There will be two two-hour lessons a week.

Seventeen of these classes will be cosinoplastic. Apart from children from Yugoslavia, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Spain — the largest groups — there will be young Poles, Britons and Canadians. Only one class will be composed of a single nationality — one for Turkish children.

Teachers will use the direct method speaking only German with the children. Their work is voluntary, they are sacrificing their leisure time and will therefore be rewarded for it by the education authorities.

The results of the experiment in Nuremberg have shown that children do indeed learn the language in this way and there were a number of other hopeful indications.

As the classes consist of only seven to thirteen pupils, teachers can devote more time to each of them individually. The pupils feel more at home in these classes than during normal lessons.

Truancy completely disappeared among the three hundred children taking part in the experiment. It had previously been noted that the highest rate of truancy was to be found among foreign children attending a normal elementary school. Individual tuition put a stop to this. Pupils liked their lessons and were enthusiastic about their work.

Herr Gemälchich says it would be better if the foreign children could be given an hour's tuition every day. But the acute shortage of teachers and the lack of space frequently encountered prevent this.

Hubert Neumann
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1971)

New magazine helps students in career choice

A new monthly magazine with a slight left-wing bias will try to provide advanced students with security and confidence. *Analysen — Zeitschriften zur Wissenschaft und Berufspraxis* deals with the academic and professional world and is published and financed by the Nuremberg-based Federal Labour Institute, known up to two years ago as the Federal Institute for Unemployment Insurance.

The Federal Institute hopes that the colourful magazine will help students to form some idea of the professional world while they are still studying for their examinations.

Analysen reflects the situation of the labour market as it affects students by evaluating employers' advertisements. Changes in supply and demand can be followed from month to month in this way.

The articles in *Analysen* range from descriptions of universities to reports on employer tests, from interviews to political

items. Among the subjects dealt with in the first three issues will be sociology as a profession, industrial training programmes and new openings in psychology in industry.

Articles of this type will tend to give a general picture of a profession and not give undergraduates all the precise details.

In the long term *Analysen* should be seen as an attempt to remind students of the need to choose a career and, by providing general information for their use, to allow them to steer clear of professions that have few prospects.

Analysen is equivalent to *Aspekt* which provides useful tips to school-leavers. Both magazines are published by the Aspekt Verlag in Frankfurt.

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 July 1971)

New teaching method makes computer work easy

The working process is the shortest imaginable. First the computer receives the list of questions to be asked and the correct solutions. "Correction" of the pupil's answers forms the second stage...

In the meantime the teachers can turn to another subject and the pupil no longer needs to wait so long for work to be returned to him.

Teachers and pupils are helped by the new method. The Cologne Programme also has the advantage of being able to correct the homework of thirty to forty pupils far better and in far more detail than teachers are able to do.

The computer does not only cross out a wrong answer. It tells the pupil what he should devote more attention to. This type of learning aid is hard to accomplish

in normal classes because of the amount of work that teachers have and the large classes they have to teach.

The computer also draws up a list of mistakes for the teacher, revealing the most common source of error. The teacher can then deal in more detail with the relevant subject matter.

All answers must be fed into the computer in numerical form. With mathematics this is easy but the solutions to problems in other subjects must first be reduced to numbers.

The Cologne Programme therefore provides every pupil with a collection of code words, each with its specific number. The books normally list more words than are necessary for the answer. This is so that the pupil will not find it too easy when looking for the solution.

The first experiments conducted along the lines of the Cologne Programme have already shown that this method can easily be used in mathematics, biology, geography and grammar.

Wolf Scheller
(Hessische Zeitung, 21 July 1971)

SCHOOL NOTES

Aid for schoolleavers

The Federal Institute of Nuremberg has drawn up a procedure to individualise a leaver's choice of career.

As the classes consist of only seven to thirteen pupils, teachers can devote more time to each of them individually. The pupils feel more at home in these classes than during normal lessons.

The 120-page volume was given to pupils about to start their schools in Stuttgart and in the Rhine-Palatinate and the Saar.

The new scheme is still in an experimental stage. When trials have been completed, a representative survey is planned. Results will be considered when the scheme spreads to other Federal States.

The second operation, intended mainly to gather basic information for research and to test new safety devices, will not take place in the North Sea.

Speaking at a press conference arranged by the DLRG in Lübeck, the builders of the laboratory, Professor Otto Kinne, the head of the Helgoland Biological Institute responsible for the project, stated that the *Helgoland* would this time be stationed at a depth of over seventy feet near the North Sea Island of Helgoland which gives it its name. Trials were marred by a fatal accident.

The *Helgoland* will be provided with electricity and oxygen by power station floating on the surface. But for the researcher's safety oxygen supplies, food, drinking water and electrical batteries are also carried in the underwater laboratory, enabling the station to continue operations for two weeks without supplies from the surface.

A one-man rescue chamber has also been developed for cases of emergency.

The chamber always stands under the necessary pressure and can be winched up by ship or helicopter if a member of the crew is taken sick and has to be returned to the surface.

There is no need for the long decompression process. The aquanaut is brought up to the surface and placed in a decompression chamber where he can receive medical treatment.

Problems of pressure and decompression form a central part of the new research programme. All living tissue enriches itself with the gases available in the surrounding atmosphere according to the pressure.

The degree of concentration is a matter of time. After forty to sixty hours the highest degree of concentration is reached. The Baltic also has the advantage of being calmer than the North Sea.

The three fundamental sectors which Dr Kreibich feels himself responsible are day-to-day dispute implementation of the University Act and the development of an administration for the university's organisation.

The *Helgoland* has been provided with a fresh coat of paint and now looks like a giant yellow Trojan horse with a massive body, four legs but no head.

The belly of the gigantic sea horse will house four researchers and contains a number of new "organs". The builders have now built a special chamber where

Teachers' strike

The West German research ship *Meteor* has returned from its 23rd expedition, a journey to the North East Atlantic, with a number of important findings. The survey concentrated on ocean currents and their effect on the seabed. Between the Straits of Gibraltar, deep-sea biology, radioactive elements in sea water and the gases and gas traces to be found in the sea and atmosphere.

The Teachers' Association declared its decision to be "completely incomprehensible" and GEW, the education science workers' union, announced its intention of resorting to industrial action.

The North Rhine-Westphalian Education Association warned against strike or similar action at schools.

Some 1.8 million cubic metres of Mediterranean water escape through the three-hundred-metre deep Straits every second. It can easily be distinguished from Atlantic waters as its salt content is between 0.2 and 0.3 per cent higher and it is also warmer.

The heavy Mediterranean water sinks beneath the Atlantic waters along the continental shelf, rises from the shelf area depths of a thousand metres and the densities of the two seas of water are practically the same, and this is an independent current further into the Atlantic where it is not finally dispersed for thousands of kilometres.

Coral was surprisingly found at a depth of one thousand metres in one of the channels. The outflowing Mediterranean waters obviously provide enough warmth to enable these corals — normally found at depths of only one to two hundred metres — to survive and must at the same time protect them from the threat of sedimentation.

The geological findings will play a central role in determining the programme of this autumn's *Meteor* ex-

pedition. This survey will deal mainly with the marine geology of the edge of the continental shelf.

The drop of warm Mediterranean water in channels before the Straits of Gibraltar leads to unusual geological and biological effects, as a group from Kiel University's department of geology and palaeontology under Dr Werner showed.

The flow of heavy water leads to erosion in the form of channels at a depth of over one thousand metres and at a distance of anything up to two hundred kilometres from the Straits.

Sand deposits are also carried these distances. When sand layers or the exposed rock substrata were found at the ocean bed in the past, geologists always presumed that these formations must have arisen in the direct vicinity of the coast. That view is now obviously wrong.

Individual educational wishes ought to be accorded priority over the requirements of society as a whole.

(Publik, 9 July 1971)

Philologists' aims

The Association of Federal Republic Philologists, a professional body mainly representing the interests of schoolmasters, has published an educational manifesto entitled *Perspektive*.

Education in this country, it is felt, must be aimed at coping with reality. foremost aims must be individual self-determination and self-realisation, free and democratic society.

The first experiments conducted along the lines of the Cologne Programme have already shown that this method can easily be used in mathematics, biology, geography and grammar.

Individual educational wishes ought

to be accorded priority over the requirements of society as a whole.

(Publik, 9 July 1971)

SCIENCE

Helgoland underwater tests switched to the Baltic

The *Helgoland* will be provided with electricity and oxygen by power station floating on the surface. But for the researcher's safety oxygen supplies, food, drinking water and electrical batteries are also carried in the underwater laboratory, enabling the station to continue operations for two weeks without supplies from the surface.

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■ FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Pompidou's dream of a return to the gold standard is a pipe-dream

Spieldienstschreitung

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers tried a little word-play and as a result missed giving an accurate definition recently, following the visit of Georges Pompidou to Bonn, when he spoke of "a contraction of the breadth of opinion" in monetary matters between Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Karl Schiller and his French counterpart M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

As a matter of fact the Schillerian concept of greater flexibility of European Economic Community currencies was greeted with a *non* by the guests from Paris.

Since the tales of a secret agreement presumably came from a hotbed of rumours it looks like the death and burial of the hopes that the EEC partners could fight their way through to a general attitude in time for the AGM of the International Monetary Fund in September in Washington.

National go-it-alone policies seem to be the order of the day in the monetary policies of most of the 117 IMF member countries, even today when the final goal is a European monetary union with one currency.

How does this come about? Well, it starts with a system which favours those countries whose egoistic monetary policies are in some old cracked groove, since as a result of drawing rights, one scarcely needs to grant subsidies to these old codgers.

The Western currency system that was formulated in 1944 in Bretton Woods is based on the principle of free exchange of currencies at fixed rates of exchange.

But this system fails down when developments with regard to incomes, prices and costs diverge greatly in the various countries. In such cases, of which we have many examples, countries that exercise a high degree of self-discipline in their own economic affairs find themselves as innocent parties infected with the inflation of other countries.

Imbalances in balance of payments figures simply boost or put pressure on fixed exchange rates which may only waver one per cent on either side of the fixed parity according to the statutes of the International Monetary Fund.

When government interventions into the factors affecting exchange rates fail to redress the balance interest-rate policy decisions and, as the last resort, revaluation or devaluation of the currency are the only means of getting the ship on a steady course again.

This was at any rate the currency policy "fashion" of the late fifties and the sixties. Today we would like to go further. Europe would like to be dependent on the dollar flow, which is long overdue.

What was once the dollar gap became in the sixties the dollar excess. As a result of the deficits in America's balance of payments dollars flooded on to European markets above all. They accumulated on the Eurodollar market and became the nightmare of central-bank directors.

These must be a constant support for the guiding currency or the reserve currency, the dollar. As a result of this the flood of dollars gets greater and greater.

As a result of these conferences are held to see how Europe can escape from the grip of the dollar. This will presumably

become the new "fashion" of currency exchange policies.

The favourite is the so-called crawling peg. This means small alterations to parity in good time and at short intervals without the normally required IMF approval.

Another suggestion aims at a temporarily limited floating of exchange rates such as the Federal Republic practised in 1969 and is being practised with the present floating of the Mark.

For some time Economic Affairs Minister Schiller has been trying to curry favour with a third suggestion, which he is trying to make palatable to EEC ministers as "a Community solution". He aims at greater elasticity in the relationship between EEC exchange rates and other countries, while within the Common Market parties remain much the same. Most of our partners in the Six have fallen into line with Schiller, but Pompidou's *non* remained categorical. He stated that this procedure would not remove the dollar trouble. The French alternative is a completely new policy of currency reserves.

President Pompidou did not explain exactly what he is aiming at in Bonn, namely his old dream, a return to the gold standard. French Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing is far more inclined towards a more realistic reserve policy, namely a removal of the dollars through special drawing rights at the IMF.

At the present moment these rights add to the dollar reserves. They are regarded

as additional liquid cash. They could, however, replace the dollar as compensatory liquid cash.

Wilhelm Hankel, the head of the money and credit department at Karl Schiller's Ministry recently paved the way when he said in Munich: "Special drawing rights signify credit with the IMF. If it could be agreed to transfer today's central bank reserves in dollars to credit with the IMF all reasonable motives for continuation of the dollar intervention policy of central banks would vanish. The United States would be freed of the burden of its duty to be the world's banker, and overnight the IMF would become the world's central bank."

What would such an alteration of course signify at the AGM of the monetary fund if it were to become an official idea? We could reckon on considerations of currency exchange policies and suggestions for a possible reserve policy being worked out.

This would bring with it the third lot of currency policy "spring fashions". The question would remain, would the drawing rights act as a dam against increasing liquid cash at will and hence against worldwide inflation? Well, the countries in the IMF would be responsible for these drawing rights. And this is not as simple as today's lazy sorcery of the USA, turning documents into dollars and providing immense amounts of liquid cash over the world.

Erika Schork
(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1971)

Banking crises of the thirties are paying off in the seventies

Forty years ago something unheard of happened. On 10 July 1931, a Friday, the Reichsbank in Berlin refused to honour transfer cheques from a major German bank.

Immediate financial losses, however, had to be borne by stocks and shareholders but not by the little man, whose heart had pounded the most fiercely when he heard that the bank counters had been closed. The little men thought that the days of renewed bank bankruptcy had arrived.

The bank crisis was not, however, the cause, but the expression of a world economic crisis, which hit the German Reich particularly hard after a lost war, when it depended greatly on foreign capital and goodwill.

After the inflation and stabilisation of the Mark in the late autumn of 1923 there was a renewed period of blossoming, but this was generally overestimated. High interest rates enticed foreign speculators to pour money into this country for short-term periods, while industry and the government invested it in long-term projects.

Right up to the early thirties the banks had some quaint ways of keeping their books. Discrepancies in the Nettleton Concern accounts were covered by bringing in a Dutch subsidiary.

So reforms were introduced, but with regard to the universal banking system. Unlike in many countries major banks in Germany do not handle their stock-market ventures through a broker, but can act as their own broker.

Since the bank crisis a lot has been learnt. The mistake in reparation payments was not repeated. In the past few months once again short-term loans have been made to this country speculatively, but this occasion the money has not been used for reparations.

The withdrawal of French funds led to credit houses in Austria becoming insolvent. Germany too suffered from large withdrawals of foreign money.

Uncertainty was added to the collapse of the Bremen Norddeutsche Bank which had strong ties with the Reichsbank. Thus a bank crisis was in the offing and could have been precipitated many a catalyst. Even when the crisis had been clamped down the economy in this country and abroad turned on its fatal way.

Long-term consequences of this long period of banking were the merger of Danatbank with the Dresdner Bank and the Bermer Bank-Verein with Commerzbank.

Since then there have been the major German banks. The State will control with regulations about banking and self-financing is an outcome of the crisis. Likewise the introduction of precise regulations for accounting and institution of the certified public accountant.

On 1 December this was officially founded as a training college and since then been training young bloods for a career in industry.

They ranged from official experts to company chiefs and the programme of courses they attended included subjects such as: "The technique of training", "Basic study course for programmers", "Integrated data-processing", "Psychology and the tactics for applying it in negotiations and on the sales side", "Analysis of balance sheets, criticism of balance sheets" and "Planning techniques".

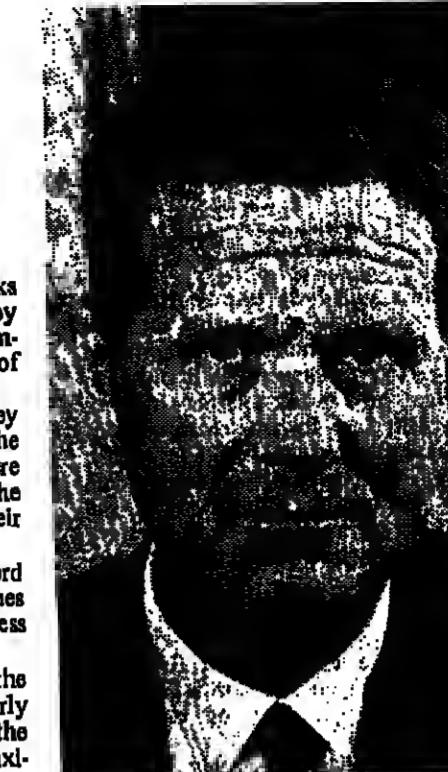
The Academy achieved spectacular success with its "Training leave", a basic seminar with wide-ranging themes. This has been considered the most remarkable of the Kiel seminars and so far has taken place six times. In fact this arrangement is considered unique in the whole Federal Republic.

Its programme is the psychology and tactics of negotiations, free speech, the

Floating Mark enters vital phase

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

Industrialists must wake up to their political responsibilities



Hans L. Merkle
(Photo: BOSCH/Swift)

This would be a question of survival they would see the way ahead clearly.

If Merkle's warning finds no response like so many others before it, it must be repeated more urgently. The force within the industrialists' camp itself who would like to ignore movements of this kind are still strong.

For many it seems the line of least resistance to bother mainly about the credit and debit columns, and, lulled by everyday routine, to close their eyes to political dangers.

Unfortunately there are industrial organisations that still bury their heads in the sand and even try to surround themselves with a halo of the guardians of privileges.

But the seconds are ticking away, if the warning voice, even those that come from the ranks of industry, continue to whistle down the wind the time will come when industrialists are replaced by officials of State planning departments, and that day is not so far off.

Ernst Günther Vetter
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 23 July 1971)

most important cells of resistance must grow in the industrialists' camp.

But we have learned from experience that industrialists have always busted themselves exploiting freedom and the idea of a liberal economy — as in the days of laissez-faire — and have even been prepared to abuse this freedom to their own advantage, but that they were rarely prepared to put themselves in the front line to defend this freedom.

The renowned sociologist of the twenties, Max Weber, made extensive observations of this factor.

Jürgen Krackow, chairman of the board of Weser AG has called on his colleagues to show greater courage, greater readiness for self-criticism and more reforms.

And Hans Bimbäum, chairman of the board of Salzgitter AG, has stated clearly that he opposes the theory that the industrialists' work aims mainly at maximizing profits.

Merkle's call is not the first appeal of this kind. In recent years more and more leading industrialists have made similar claims. And there have been others who have followed the call. But there are still too few.

Perhaps there is an extremely large silent majority that sees the need for these calls to be obeyed but who have no leverage when it comes to putting them into practice at the head of their firm.

Merkle, too, has pointed out that a man who for years has concerned himself with the image of the industrialist in a free society said recently bitterly: "If industrialists do not free the necessary money to make this free society comprehensible then they do not deserve great things."

Many used up all their strength in the post-war years of re-building. But now the post-war epoch is finally at an end. Other values and aims, apart from economic strength, have come to the fore. This is something that the industrialist must recognise and he must escape from the strict ties of economic considerations with which he has let himself be bound.

Today he has the task of arranging his forces in such a way that more ground is left free for the political sphere. If industrialists would realise that the question

specific problems express their opinions to participants in the seminars are among the day-to-day occurrences in a modern firm.

Finally it seems to be of particular significance that at Kiel there is no shying away from asking the direct question "what can a business manager expect to gain from electronic data-processing".

This is a problem that is by and large underappreciated and which is only really mastered in about ten per cent of cases in practice.

Lecturers at the academy include professors from Hamburg University, well-known publicists and heads of institutes. Among them are Professor H. Jürgens, Professor Weller, Heinz Nixdorf, Rüdiger Proake and Dr K. Hans.

The Kiel Economic Academy offers about forty different seminars in the course of a year. Each of them is designed to give participants new knowledge and teach them working techniques.

Collective themes such as "training leave" and "Harzburg Model" or special courses for secretaries have proved particularly beneficial. As elsewhere Kiel places great value on putting across the courses with new teaching methods. Group work, and the like help to complete the programme.

Among the case histories dealt with in the working groups for instance is "Krupp, Essen". Rosmarie White (Handelsblatt, 9 July 1971)

Kiel Economic Academy organises courses for industrialists

levels for men who have experience in industry.

About 2,300 such students have entered their names in the register at Kiel so far. They come from the middle and upper levels of middle-management in all spheres of industry and some of them were self-employed industrialists.

They ranged from official experts to company chiefs and the programme of courses they attended included subjects such as: "The technique of training", "Basic study course for programmers", "Integrated data-processing", "Psychology and the tactics for applying it in negotiations and on the sales side", "Analysis of balance sheets, criticism of balance sheets" and "Planning techniques".

In future, however, the emphasis in business management will be on young men with practical experience. After at least one year's experience in industry they will be given the opportunity to study to become State registered business managers after four semesters at Kiel.

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In a promotional programme this issue comes within the scope of the West German Work Promotion Legislation and can be financed as further study for experienced men from the Federal Labour Institution.

But in the short term the most interesting aspect of the Kiel Economic Academy is "early-warning systems for discovering weaknesses in the firm" could be of particular value. In this framework the recognition of vital figures, their evaluation, judgments, and the preparation for making a final decision are tried out in practice.

The planning and effecting of contemporary advertising, for which experts on

"Harzburg Model", the basic problems of electronic data-processing as well as the study of business management and a series of themes based on "art in changing times".

The Kiel Academy sets out to advance the general education of those who study there, which marks it off several steps ahead of comparable institutions which still stick fairly rigidly to their own specialist courses.

In addition to this the Kiel Academy syllabus adds to seminar studies such as "systematic idea finding", "easier gauged markets through electronic data-processing", "the psychology of negotiations", "analysis of balance sheets, criticism of balance sheets" and "planning techniques".

The Academy achieved spectacular success with its "Training leave", a basic seminar with wide-ranging themes. This has been considered the most remarkable of the Kiel seminars and so far has taken place six times. In fact this arrangement is considered unique in the whole Federal Republic.

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■ AVIATION

Work-to-rule airport control-tower staffs have genuine grievances

Everyone will have uneasy memories of the dramatic nation-wide work-to-rule of airport control tower staff last spring. The go-slow made it only too apparent how vulnerable the air safety control system for our crowded skies has become already. In the long term nothing but swift automation leading to a perceptible relaxation of the strain on control tower staff can solve the increasingly difficult problems facing aviation today.

From the viewpoint of the control tower the air above us is like a layer cake with a variety of fillings and garnishes.

Up to a height of roughly 350 metres everyone is at liberty to use the highway and byways of aviation provided visibility is adequate. As a matter of principle these low altitudes are available to gliders, private pilots and Luftwaffe jets alike.

In certain control zones the approach to airports, for instance, pilots must keep in contact with the control tower. Built-up areas are also taboo because of both the noise and the danger.

The second layer extends to an altitude of 1,000 metres or so. Here too, on the minor roads, as it were anyone can fly by sight, subject, however, to certain limitations.

Above this zone air space is subject to strict controls. All flight movements must be cleared by air safety control. The main routes used by instrumented commercial aviation are kept under continual radar observation from one control tower to the next.

The upper atmosphere —altitudes of 500 metres and above— is also subject to observation. Precise controls on a European basis are under preparation but as yet are only carried out in a number of regions.

The basis of all air safety controls is precise navigation. The pilot and air safety control officer (the traffic cop of the air, as it were) must be able to pinpoint three-dimensionally the exact position of the aircraft if safety distances are to be kept and accident black spots properly patrolled, so to speak.

Pilots are aided by 45 rotating radio beacons evenly distributed around the country. The Allies, who were responsible for aviation until the mid-fifties, gave them what to German ears are exotic names that still apply. Charlie, Tango, Metro, Mike, Luburg and so on are household words among airmen.

So far sixteen beacons have been equipped with additional aids. On the pilot's instrument panel both direction and distance can be read off. Over the next two years all beacons are to be fitted out so as to enable pilots to read off not only the compass direction of the nearest beacon but also its precise distance from the aircraft in mid-air.

With invisible beacons alone, though, aviation as it is at present would be impossible. The pilot can tell exactly where he is but has no idea where the next aircraft is. It may be just over the horizon and heading straight for him, due to cross his path in a matter of seconds. Flying by sight alone, the pilots of two jets heading for one another at the speed of sound have a mere five seconds to recognise the danger and act. The likelihood of them doing so is negligible.

Pilots have accordingly long since been relieved of the task of keeping an eye on other traffic, in controlled zones at least. Only the men in the control tower can

tell what, for the most part, is going on in their particular sector.

Indispensable radar screens indicate direction and distance. Altitude, speed and flight and aircraft number are worked out beforehand on the basis of timetables and conveyed to the control tower by means of narrow strips of paper.

Details, including any changes that may be made, are passed on to the various control points by means of a special teletypewriter service supplied by the Bundespost.

With the aid of these data and the dots on the radar screen the control tower must be able to gain an accurate three-dimensional picture of the traffic situation in its sector. Dangerous situations must be averted and unforeseen incidents coped with.

In addition to the Luftwaffe military aircraft of no fewer than eight Nato countries operate in an area ten minutes wide extending from the North Sea to the Alps and further hemmed in in an East-West direction by the thirty-mile restricted zone along the demarcation line between the two parts of Germany.

The air force has its own rules and regulations — and its own air safety control installations. Cooperation between civil and military authorities in the zone used primarily by jets, altitude up to 7,500 metres and above, is splendid on paper but in practice there are glaring differences.

Civil and military air safety controls are integrated only in Munich. Near慕尼黑, as it were, anyone can fly by sight, subject, however, to certain limitations.

In future this information, extracted, to use the technical term, from secondary radar devices on board the aircraft in motion, will be projected directly on to the control tower screen.

A circle indicates the aircraft's position, an arrow its direction. The control tower staff can work out its speed from the length of the arrow.

This is the first stop. At a later stage number and altitude will also be flashed on to the screen. Control strips will then be superfluous. In peak months Frankfurt alone has to have 70,000 of them printed by hand for the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Technology will even go a step further. A second computer could compare radar data and the flight timetables with which it has been fed beforehand. Discrepancies could be spotted in a matter of seconds and warning flashes beamed on the radar screen to notify the control tower. The computer might even be able to suggest alternatives to avoid a collision.

At present one control tower officer is responsible for five or six aircraft at a time. With computer assistance he could look after at least eight without difficulty.

The upper regions of air space are given particular preference by modern jets. It is the zone in which they can operate most economically. By 1975 Eurocontrol hope to have got under way at their Maastricht headquarters after a particularly difficult time setting up in business.

New flight timetable ready by summer 1972

Standardise to combat

Heinrich Gering, the newly-appointed flight timetable coordinator for the Federal Republic for the past twelve years, hopes to do something about it.

He proposes to base his work on tolerances that take into account not only the capacity of air space but also that of the airports and control tower staff.

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1971)

alarming is that their work is rendered unnecessarily difficult.

Last year, for instance, 282 near misses were reported. This year an increase of forty per cent on this figure is expected. Control tower staff are not to blame. Some talk of shortcomings in the system, others of unwarranted exaggeration in what is undoubtedly a dangerous game.

In four out of five near misses military aircraft are involved. Their flight plans are, of course, not submitted to civilian control towers beforehand. This presents a problem in this country, and not only in this country, with serious problems. And despite the warnings issued by specialists for years it continues to do so.

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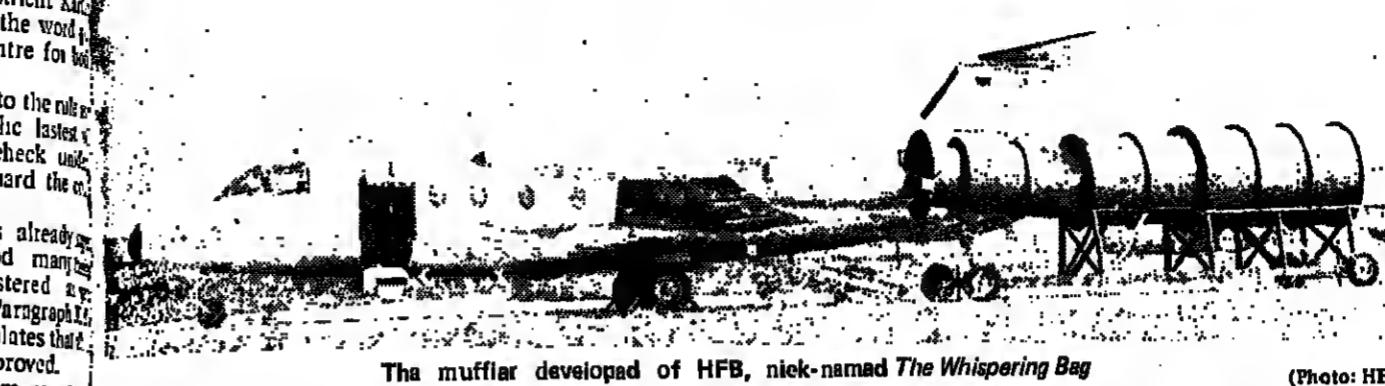
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(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1971)

TECHNOLOGY

Hamburg Flugzeugbau claim to have the answer to aircraft noise



The muffler developed of HFB, nick-named *The Whispering Bag*

Dust bowls pollute the stratosphere more than industry

DIE WELT

The deserts of Africa, Arabia, Baluchistan, Pakistan, Central Asia and North America pollute the atmosphere more than road traffic, industry and domestic heating combined, according to the physical and bioclimatic research section of the Fraunhofer Society in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

This claim is based on the filtration of air particles from the stratosphere. Reinhold Reiter, director of the institute, told the annual general meeting of the society in Munich recently.

He went on to talk in terms of an alarming situation resulting from an exaggerated concentration of dust in the atmosphere due to incorrect methods of agriculture in other parts of the world.

Dust particles permeating the stratosphere to this country's air space can be clearly recorded by means of up-to-the-minute methods of measurement. Herr Reiter reported that there has been an increase in the amount of dust on glaciers in the Caucasus and that layers of sand from prairie dust-bowls have come to light as far away as the Rockies, from which region they make their way to Central Europe.

The main component of this widespread distribution is, the Bavarian laboratories have determined, silicon dioxide. Dust in the stratosphere is felt to be a dangerous concentration of undesirable substances for all Mankind.

(Die Welt, 19 July 1971)

Hamburger Flugzeugbau feel they have an answer to the problem of aircraft noise. The muffler developed by the firm's acoustics engineers for the HFB 320 Hansa jet has already been nicknamed by staff the whispering bag, a play on the colloquial expression in German for what is regrettably known in English as a loud hailer.

The muffler consists of four conical tubes arranged in sequence and culminated so as to match the cross-section of the jet's thrust. The device can be so attached to the jet that the outflow passes unhindered through the cones.

The noise of the jet engines running could not be heard at all on the northern, opposite banks of the Elbe.

HFB engineers feel that their muffler design represents a revolutionary breakthrough in noise abatement. Lufthansa use an enormous noise abatement installation and the Bundeswehr uses a stationary device that channels jet noise at right angles to the ground but both systems,

muffler effect is achieved by means of noise-absorbing material with which the tube sections are clad.

According to initial reports by HFB, which is a division of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and is involved in work on noise and frequency absorption in other sectors besides aviation, trials at the Finkenwerder, Hamburg, works have resulted in decibel readings while the aircraft is stationary that are lower than the normal noise of road traffic.

A variety of mufflers are needed, the explanation runs, because the radius of jet output differs. Either varying sizes would have to be kept in stock or an adjustable muffler would have to be developed.

HFB have already completed a second muffler for their Hansa jet.

(Die Welt, 24 July 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

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Heinrich Gering, the newly-appointed flight timetable coordinator for the Federal Republic for the past twelve years, hopes to do something about it.

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1971)

■ TELEVISION

Jour Fix - a programme for the young presented by the young

Leisure-time activities for the young are largely designed and put into practice by adults, at least as far as facilities provided by the general public are concerned.

In the past little account was taken of the fact that young people between the ages of fifteen and 25 have definite ideas about their leisure and pleasure pursuits, which accord to their constantly changing requirements.

What do young people want? The latest broadcast for young people on ARD (the West German television service) entitled "Jour fix", and produced by young programme editors who understand these problems from their own personal experience intends to offer schoolchildren, apprentices and young workers a platform from which they can voice their situation, the problems that arise from it and their views and opinions.

What they had to say and what they formulated on "Jour fix 1" was convincing enough to be presented to the general public.

When groups of young people began taking the initiative early this year in several cities and started demanding that the city fathers should set up multi-purpose youth centres the young people came to the conclusion that "changes to the sphere of leisure and pleasure" of necessity implies changes in the working world as well."

The editors of "Jour fix" have made it their responsibility to follow this lead in forthcoming broadcasts.

This self-portrait of young people with the widest range of commentaries from the professionals to hold it together is the guiding principle now behind the shooting of "Jour fix".

At first the youth groups were concerned merely with winning the right to create room for planning their leisure-time pursuits.

The thirty or so members from the Waiblingen group expressed their ideas in this manner: "Local, Federal state, and Bonn politicians must change their ideas in the next few years radically. They must shake off the absurd ideology that youth centres are not part of education policies. Investment in youth centres is tantamount to investment in education."

The thirty youth groups that have been formed in Baden-Württemberg are agreed on one thing: demands for youth centres of necessity imply autocracy in the centres. Justifiably they accused the authorities - as an interview with the burgomaster of Sindelfingen underlined conclusively - that: "They simply do not understand our problems and our needs. It is precisely for this reason that we must run our youth centres ourselves. We don't

TV's moaners' corner

A "moaners' corner" for viewers of this country's first television programme is to be provided in the near future.

It is proposed to set up a forum for television, similar to the letters columns of daily newspapers, where viewers can vent their opinions and present their praise.

Television programmes have been screened by Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Radio Bremen and SFB from Berlin. The programmes were entitled "Viewers have the last word". (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 July 1971)

want only professional types, however young, to look after us. Nor do we want a lot of do-it-yourself and ping-pong rooms!"

"Get yourselves organised," the action committee of youth centres in Baden-Württemberg demands and offers practical suggestions: "Set up an information centre. Forge contacts with the responsible parliamentary and administrative boards, youth officers, social workers, psychologists, architects and lawyers. Look around for empty premises in your city and discuss purchasing them with the owners."

Reaction from the viewing public to the first "Jour fix" broadcast on 16 April shows how for young people responded. There were 200 viewers' letters including several from groups in similar situations seeking addresses for contact with other groups.

Werner Schretzmeier, editor-in-chief of the four-man team, said: "When the programme is over that is not the end as far as we are concerned. We stay in contact with the youth group so that we can support its efforts and its work."

"Jour fix II" will show the need for schoolchildren and young working people to get themselves organised, will bridge the gap in dissemination of information between both groups and will call on apprentices' clubs and youth clubs to work together on "Jour fix III" which will deal with the educational and productive situation of apprentices.

Reaction to the open letter that is "Jour fix" can be taken as confirmation. The editors have appealed to Minister for



Jour Fix camera team reporting on teenagers occupying a closed house
(Photo: Schnapp/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

"Jour fix II" will deal with the problems of tomorrow's generation. Young people in Weinheim looking for a new meeting-place will be driven from one spot to another by an outraged public. Young people in Schwaningen will take over a house and force the city fathers to give their definite approval. After three weeks of aquating 800 young people from Sindelfingen will demonstrate in front of the town hall.

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In its second broadcast "Jour fix" reported that these offices despite their goodwill were still plagued by uncertainty. *Annenmärkte*
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 July 1971)

New book makes critical analysis of Television

but a serious appreciation of such programmes is never undertaken.

Friedrich Knilli's book examines television games, transmitted between six and eight in the evening on commercial stations. He comments on family, crime and western series, on quizzes and shows.

Television entertainment has nothing to do with games and light entertainment. Television entertainment means hard policies. But you would never know it.

Programme planners who are not affected by commercial interests and plan to put on good evening entertainment know all too well about the party wrangles and would rather escape from their predicament by putting on a balancing act of anodyne transmissions (for more comfortable) to get out of their tricky spot.

The position is not much better with regard to popular criticism which does at least grant television a degree of interest and few lines on the *Feuilleton* pages which do review film and theatrical performances brought to the general public by this wonder of science.

The remaining entertainment programmes on television are greeted with stony silence. Obviously it is assumed that entertainment of this kind is nothing but trivial, shallow and stupid.

This is a dangerous attitude to take, since this form of entertainment is by no means so poor nor meek as a lamb as it tries to present itself and as the critics try to present it.

The reason for the critic's failure is easy to explain: they are still thinking exclusively of artistic merits and evaluate TV products with the criteria of artistic appreciation to which they have been accustomed for some time.

We remember that Karl Velt Riedel said a few years ago about suchlike pop, family and whodunit idylls. He wrote: they make a real kind of fictional reality in which the reality of life is lacking and provide an art for unived life.

In reality these potboilers are not as they depict situations where certain presented that can only be resolved conforming to the consumer society as its traditions.

Characters who are free from conflict or those who live a good consumer life are those who live a good consumer life. All conflicts are resolved in favour of a good bourgeois who obeys the laws of consumer society.

This manufacturers note, is a world record. The fourteen million pairs of shoes use 575 acres of leather, the equivalent in surface area of 330 football pitches.

The trade is bursting with health. At times when other industries are having to economise a firm such as Adidas can boost production (and the same goes for Puma, Adidas's only rival).

Since entertainment and ideology are closely allied that they can be completely linked without much difficulty. It is as hard to work out where playfulness has good solid vested interests.

One good service provided by this book

Die Unterhaltung der deutschen Fernsehsehers. Ideologiekritische Untersuchungen (Entertaining the German Televiewing Family. An Ideological and Critical Investigation). Edited by Friedrich Knilli. Published by Carl Hanser Verlag, Munich, 7.80 Marks.

is to point out the necessity of making such analyses.

This is addressed to the "multiplexes" the schools, the press and the trade unions" and above all to "the television editors, showmen, singers and stars in question, to the entertainment industry, but is not designed to play the role of their artistic critics and reinterpreters in liberal expert public".

A useful book that will perhaps best make people consider television entertainment more seriously. *Rose Mone*

(Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 July 1971)

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SPORT
Sports footwear manufacturers' competition
benefits sport

Sportwear comes in all shapes and sizes, from motorist's shoe to ballet pump from hiker's boot to slippers. The more and more specific the strain on the foot, the better the packaging must be. This is why athletes' shoes are the best type of footwear.

The athlete needs a manufacturer of good shoes and this straightforward equation is the basis of a business relationship that accounts for a substantial turnover. The relationship can have a see-saw effect, taking the ground from under the manufacturers' feet on the one hand and leaving sport dangerously suspended in mid-air on the other.

Usually, however, the two sides come to an arrangement that assures both of substantial profits. Field and track athlete Heide Rosenthal put her finger on it when she commented that "I am a competitive athlete aiming at a level of performance and can go to grasp at every opportunity of ensuring ideal conditions.

"For years I have been provided with special footwear, which is one of the tools of the trade. I have gained confidence in it. For years I have advertised for the manufacturer and see no reason why this should worry me. Quite the reverse. It gives me pleasure to show all and sundry the trademark of the shoes I wear."

Adidas, the leading manufacturer of sports shoes of all kinds, manufactured

35,000 pairs of shoes a day in 1969. This year 40,000 pairs a day run off the assembly lines in Herzogenaurach, Frankfurt, Austria and France.

This manufacturers note, is a world record. The fourteen million pairs of shoes use 575 acres of leather, the equivalent in surface area of 330 football pitches.

The trade is bursting with health. At times when other industries are having to economise a firm such as Adidas can boost production (and the same goes for Puma, Adidas's only rival).

This is why athletes from Moscow to Los Angeles supported their manufacturers to a man when the International Amateur Athletics Federation banned the use of track shoes bearing the manufacturers' distinctive trade marks (three white horizontal stripes for Adidas and one longitudinal one for Puma) and insisted that plain white be worn.

The manufacturers refused point blank to manufacture plain white track shoes and athletes refused to wear them. The IAAF gave in and the millions forthcoming from Herzogenaurach in Frankfurt where the two firms are based won the day. The trial of strength clearly showed whose word is law.

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The situation is a little different in football, which both firms consider to be their main field of activity.

Each and every Federal league club receives a consideration for wearing the one brand of football boot rather than the other and the firm that can claim to include players such as Franz Beckenbauer, Uwe Seeler, Gerd Müller and Wolfgang Overath need have no worries in the European market at least.

Well-known players and the larger clubs benefit nonetheless from the competition between Adidas and Puma. It matters little that the heads of the two firms are brothers.

Adolf Dassler of Adidas and Rudolf Dassler of Puma parted company decades ago and have since been irreconcilable enemies.

The Federal Football League has been offered 40,000 Marks by Puma for every international in which the national team wears Puma boots. The League still remains faithful to Adidas.

Ever since the 1954 World Cup win in Bern the national team have worn Adidas boots. There is no law that says they must but there are good reasons why they still do.

Adolf Dassler invented replaceable studs for football boots. The idea was not only a trail-blazer. Had it not been for their studs the German players would not have been able to hold their own against Hungary in the final on the quagmire of a pitch at Wankdorf stadium, Bern.

This longstanding link proved more than a match for the strain to which it was put at the Mexico World Cup when a number of this country's internationals demanded spot cash.

A compromise was reached but the League had already made its position clear by stating beforehand that players who do not want to wear Adidas boots are at liberty to fly straight home.

In the circumstances it was none too difficult to take this stand. Key players such as Uwe Seeler, Franz Beckenbauer, Gerd Müller and Wolfgang Overath had and still have contracts with Adidas that go far beyond what is usual.

Ulrich Schröder
(Welt am Sonntag, 18 July 1971)



Goalkeeper Bernard from Werder Bremen wears Puma boots
(Photo: Nordbild)

4,000 journalists expected to attend 1972 Munich Olympics

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Munich's tallest building has just been topped out. At a height of over 200 feet it symbolises the function it will perform next year.

Christened Cicero by construction workers, the skyscraper will in a year's time house the pressmen who will report the progress of the Munich Olympics to 1,000 million newspaper readers, radio listeners and television viewers all over the world.

Cicero, a 23-storey colossus named after a type found, is the hub of the press village, the first distinct complex of its kind ever to be built for the Olympics.

It is located in the north-west corner of the Olympic site and consists of fourteen tenement blocks and two skyscrapers. In common with the Olympic village proper the press complex has been built by Neue Helmat, the trade union-owned housing combine, and will subsequently be a housing estate comprising 1,200 inexpensive flats.

During the Games it will house and provide working facilities for 4,000 journalists. The show apartment conveys some idea of the level of comfort at which they will live.

Each reporter will have a room of his own with colour TV and a telephone. The furniture has also been newly designed. A job lot of 5,600 waste paper baskets has even been ordered to ensure that journalists are not suffocated by the fruits of their labour.

For eight dollars a day the hard-working Olympic reporters will have not only luxurious accommodation but also on English breakfast, as many six-course main meals as they like and a nightcap before going to bed.

In order to avoid misunderstanding the organisers point out here and now that the nightcap will, for instance, be a snack consisting of fruit in alcohol of some kind or other.

Unlike the guests of honour journalists will be supervised not by hostesses but by a staff of 1,200 stewards who will make the beds and perform ordrans. 152 porters will be on duty at hotel reception desks and so on. A swimming pool, sauna and massage facilities will round off the comfort.

Most of their work, however, will be carried out in a large press centre that will later be a school. Each journalist will have his own pigeonhole. There will be 350 desks on four floors and the typewriters will have 144 different keyboards.

Film will be developed free of charge and pressmen who prefer to do their own developing can use one of forty dark-rooms. A radiophoto centre provides links with the rest of the world and twenty news agencies will be fully staffed at the Munich Olympics.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 17 July 1971)

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